

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH.

Two of the New York Regiments, the seventh and the second, have returned home, having refused to volunteer for three years.

There is little doubt that the Federal vessels attacking the batteries at Aquia Creek, on the 3d, were very much injured and lost a good many men. The true policy of President Davis is to advance at the earliest practicable moment.

On the 4th, the South Carolina picket guard had a small skirmish with the enemy, resulting in the defeat of the latter, who had three of their men killed. One of the South Carolinians was wounded.

Guilford County has two Companies in the field, and two others ready to start. So says the Greensboro Patriot, which adds that in the next four weeks there will not be less than one thousand volunteers from Guilford.

The Law Greys, of Baltimore, composed of the best members of the Bar of that city, are in service for the defence of Harper's Ferry, against the forces of Lincoln.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH.

Captain Derby, of the U. S. Army, widely known as the facetious "John Phoenix," has died recently.—He was a true humorist.

There has been some fighting between the batteries near Norfolk and the United States vessels engaged in maintaining the blockade of James River. The fighting seems to have been mainly between the *Harriet Lane* and the battery at Pig's Point.

The *Harriet Lane* was killed and had to haul off. One of the guns in the battery was disabled, but nobody hurt. The *Harriet Lane* also fired upon a party engaged in erecting a battery, about two miles east of Pig's Point, but was driven off by a six pound rifle cannon. This appears to have been on Wednesday. There are reports, but lacking confirmation, that Col. Magruder had been attacking the enemy's forces at Newport News in the rear. The Col. is about and will take advantage of any opportunity, but has not yet attacked. He has not been in sufficient force.

If it isn't hot, and close, then we would like to know what anybody would call hot.

The circulation of Browlow's Knoxville Whig has been stopped in the Western part of the State as an incendiary abolition document.

We are again without a Northern mail. It is no fun making up a readable live newspaper.

Save your seeds for planting next year. Save seeds of everything you can save. You can't send North for the article. You must save all you will want for planting.

Make Salt; you can do so all around the coast by evaporating the seawater. That is the way it is made at Turks Island. If the blockade is really made effective, we must make Salt. We must have Salt to cure beef, pork and so forth. Salt is now too high. It is much higher than it ought to be.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH.

There is every reason to believe that Lincoln's troops intend shortly to advance to the Manassas Junction, if the Confederate troops do not sooner go to Alexandria. Aquia Creek is the point just now most threatened. If General Cooke had done his duty or if he had the proper appliances, it seems to us that in these long weeks that have passed he ought to have had batteries commanding the whole course of the Potomac River.

The Washington Star has positive information that General Beauregard is at Manassas Junction in command of twenty thousand Confederate troops. The only thing that creates any doubt of this statement is that the Washington Star vouches for it.

The brothers of Mr. Jackson the first Virginia martyr, are said to be out gunning for Lincoln's soldiers, slaying the picket guards every night.

The following is the Cincinnati account of the affair at Phillippe, contradicted by our dispatch of yesterday:

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A telegram published in the Baltimore papers of Tuesday, from Cincinnati, dated June 3d, states that a battle had been fought at Phillippe, in Barbour county, Va., between the Federal forces, under Gen. Morris, and the Virginians, at that point. The former numbered about three thousand, and the latter twelve hundred. It is said that our troops were routed, with a loss of fifteen, besides arms, munitions, and horses.

Col. Kelley, of the Virginia Union Volunteers—an enemy—was mortally wounded, and is since dead. The purport, according to the telegram, was kept up for some distance into Virginia. Our forces were taken by surprise.

Such is the account which comes to us under the revision of the authorities at Washington; and it must, therefore, be taken with that wide margin which surrounds all accounts of Virginians that have ever been given to the public from that source.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER of Friday gives several details of the affair at and near Phillippe, the county seat of Barbour county Virginia, on Monday last. It would appear that the Virginia troops to the number of 800, under Colonel Porterfield were completely surprised by the enemy some three thousand strong, composed of Submissivists from the Panhandle section, but mingled up with Regulars belonging to the United States Army.

The Confederate troops were thrown into temporary confusion, and compelled to retreat, leaving behind them thirty boxes of new muskets which had never been opened. They retreated to a bridge near Spem Hill or Grove and there made a stand. The Federals attacked them with cannon, and our men having no cannon, made a desperate charge and drove their assailants off, killing some sixty or seventy, and having themselves some eight killed and twenty wounded.

Captain Kelly who seems to have been the chief man of the enemy was mortally wounded. Col. Porterfield, Captain Archy Richards of the Bath Cavalry, two brothers Danglefield and other leaders of the Confederate troops in their desperate charge were killed or mortally wounded. The Southern men in Barbour sent to Richmond for a thousand men and say that with these and five hundred more from the adjoining country, they will again attack the abolitionists and submissivists forces. There is no denying the fact that our small force in Barbour County is critically placed, and that the loss of the muskets is a serious one.

AMONG the visitors now stopping at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, are General D. M. McIntosh and G. W. Sledman, both of whom are influential and educated Indians. The former is Chief of the Creek Nation. The object of their visit is to offer some regiments of picked warriors to the government of the Confederate States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTRACTORS have furnished the volunteers from that State with knapsacks glued together, while the clothes they have supplied have been so rotten that many of the soldiers have to wear their long overcoats to prevent the exposure incident to the rents in their nether garments.

ADOPTED CITIZENS.—It is evident that naturalized citizens do not and cannot acquire more rights than appear to native-born citizens. It follows, as a matter of course, that, as rights and obligations are mutual, they cannot be bound, under their naturalization oaths, to any greater extent than native citizens are by their natural allegiance. We take it, then, that, so far as the native citizen is right, so is the adopted. If the native citizen is not right, neither is the adopted. We think this is common sense.

"MISERY LOVES COMPANY," so, since we cannot get telegraphic dispatches ourselves, we are in some measure consoled by finding that we are no worse off than our neighbors.

We notice that some of our more pretensions interior exchanges are rejoicing over the stoppage of telegraphic news for the present. It almost makes them feel equal to newspapers. They never could or would go into the enterprise of telegraphing themselves, but were contented with taking the news from those who did, satisfying their consciences by abusing their benefactors.

They are in their glory now. So far as news is concerned, we are all pretty much the same color in the dark.

We have reason to believe that very serious and important movements are going on, the general direction and tendency of which we think we know, but of course not the details. We will be disappointed if this week be not more eventful than last, or if the next ten days pass over without furnishing an epoch for the chronologist.

ISN'T IT AWFUL.—Brigadier-General James Watson Webb, "of the Regular Army," is going off as minister to Rio, instead of coming down here to slay the traitors! Why, this is wrong, yes wrong, especially as David Green does not carry those pistols with "mahogany stocks," and Webb ought by this time to have got over his scare. Let him come down. He will be elevated—as Hannan was.

Among the "Appointments by the President," (Lincoln,) we find the following:

John H. Peters of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at Tunis.

This is a specimen of Lincoln appointments. This man Peters is not of South Carolina, but was once of Georgia having resided some time in the Georgia State Penitentiary. He is known here as a most infamous scoundrel. Among other things about him we are informed that he was here after his escape from the Georgia "College of Industry" consigned in the house of a free mulatto woman for all the days during some six months, but used to prowl about at nights. Who don't recollect "Judge Peters"? It strikes us that we had occasion to show up the "Judge" once before. We hope to see him hung yet.

THE LONG LEAFED PINE.—The cedars of Lebanon, the Palms of India, the oaks of old England, all fall in comparison with the stately Long Leafed Pine of the Southern seaboard. Extending from the boundaries of Virginia, away to the Gulf of Mexico, furnishing the best masts, spars, sheathings planks and decks for the ships of all nations, furnishing also the "Tar, Pitch and Turpentine" without which navies are but a name, yielding the Spirits of Turpentine, so essential to the arts and manufactures. The Long Leafed Pine of our Eastern North Carolina plains is the very monarch of trees, the glory of the forest, more useful, more graceful and more abundant than any other, and perhaps more foolishly ridiculed by strangers, and less promptly taken up for by those to whom it ought to furnish a proud standard, than the cabbage-headed palm of which our Southern sister Carolina appears to be so proud.

We have the yellow pine, the live oak, the naval stores; we have them even more exclusively than we have cotton. They may blockade us for a time, but in doing so they will be cutting their own throats. A little time and nature and commerce will compel a full recognition of us as we want, and we will not thank the Lincolnites (either, or trade with them again, unless we be fools and deserve bondage.

WE see in the sketches of General Beauregard, the statement that he graduated in 1838, taking the second position in his class. A friend upon whose accuracy we implicitly rely, has told us who took the first, and that it was taken by Wm. Henry Wright, of the town of Wilmington. We need not add that Lieutenant Wright has been dead for many years.

Perhaps we ought also to state in this connection the fact which we have heard, and which we believe to be the truth, that Ca. C. Wright and B-auregard both stood perfect and "A No. 1" in their examinations, and that their relative positions was decided by lot.—It was only thus that Beauregard was second to anybody.

We have, possibly for years, certainly for some time, received our last mail from the North. On the 31st day of May, we sent our last to that section. It would not grieve us much if we never saw another from any point North of Maryland. So long as we conduct business we do not intend to purchase one cent's worth connected therewith from the North, made at the North or coming through the North. We do not say that circumstances may not force us to do things not quite in accordance with our feelings and wishes, but we will not do so if we can help ourselves, and we think that we can.

Among the last papers from the North we have got a Philadelphia Bulletin which bewails the deprivation of the South when cut off from the glories of Northern Literature and the beauties of the Northern Press. The Philanthropist of that organ of the city of "Brotherly Love" feels for us, but he feels more for our dollars which his rectangular city will never more see or hear tell of. He says, in truth, that the North and the South are now more separated from each other, than either country is from any nation in Europe. By means of resources stolen from the South, they try to blockade our ports, ruin her commerce, and delam her character. It is not at all surprising that the South should hate, not only the Government, but the people who sustain it, and sustain such presses as the Bulletin! The South has been thrown upon her own resources, and she is finding them out and developing them through much tribulation. We will be wholly independent of the North hereafter in every sense, which of course, will gratify their philanthropists very much, if not more.

General Butler and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War in the Lincoln cabinet, have proclaimed negro property contraband of war. In plain terms they have proclaimed themselves, what we have known them to be for some time past—thieves—pirates and scoundrels—men from whom we do not expect any justice, and to whom we can grant no terms. Every Northern soldier, who, under the existing dynasty, puts his foot on Southern soil, comes as a robber and a thief, and ought to be so regarded and so treated, and so executed. It is a blood feud against the invader.

LAST NIGHT it rained most tremendously. We suppose it could possibly have rained harder, although how it could have done so, is more than we can begin to understand. It thundered and lightened very severely.—To-day the air is close, damp and oppressive.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

CAPTIVATES THEM.—The Lincolnites are very fond of talking about hanging the "rebels." Two can play at that game. We ought to have Mr. Major Robert Anderson, and Mr. Captain Doubleday, and all the other pick birds from Sumter, so that if a hair of one of the humblest soldiers was touched contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, we could hang Messrs. Anderson & Company. By early attention to laying in a stock of birds to serve for food for hemp, we can soon make these people haul in their horns.

THEY are getting up a Company at Nashville, Tennessee. They are to have sythes, fastened on to the ends of poles,—a "swate bit of a tool" for a scrimmage.—Verily, they think that "all hell is grass," and they to mow some of it down.

ZOUAVES.—We don't exactly know what this word means in the Arab tongue, if it be Arabic, nor in the Moorish, if it be Moorsic; but we do know that it referred to a sort of forlorn hope of Abdel Kader's army; that a similar native corps was organized for the French service in Algeria adopting the peculiar rough and tumble tactics of the "Sons of the Desert"; and that subsequently other bodies of men were organized upon this model, adopting the costume and not a little of the *fierte* of the "Sons of the Desert" aforesaid.

In the French armies in Italy there were two classes of people—sort of Zouavish in their appearance. The "Zouaves" going under that name were all Frenchmen, the most reckless of all the reckless people that Paris can turn out, some of them being men of education, and nearly all men of intelligence. In their ranks were to be found men who had exhausted Parisian dissipation and their own fortunes in a few years or months. Irregular authors and artists, regular "Bohemians" also found their way into this corps, which made itself terrible alike for its courage and its intellect. Another branch of the service was known as "Turcos," being the genuine African article, containing in its ranks Moors, Arabs, Negroes, Berbers, Turks, and other tribes unknown to civilization, but always led by French officers. The Parisian Zouave was a superior soldier to his model, the Zouave of Algeria or the Turco, from the simple fact that he added mind to matter, ambition to mere ferocity.

Zouaves in this country are rather an eccentricity than a natural growth. They are men with big, red flannel small clothes, red caps on their heads—they call such thing a "kef," we think, somewhere in the East. They wear sole-leather around their legs, with leather gaiters, this style of thing having been adopted in Algeria where all the undergrowth is thorny. The American Zouave is not particular as to his nativity, being born anywhere in general, and sometimes talking with a "sweet German accent," but more frequently with a "rich Irish brogue." The Zouave is always a disciple of Father Matthew, Mr. John B. Gough, and other apostles of Temperance. He is so much opposed to Whiskey that he puts it out of sight, patriotically throwing himself out of it. Upon the whole, the Zouave is a slightly exaggerated volunteer, an effluence of the kind that we think will hardly show itself in North Carolina. It don't exactly suit the tastes of our people. We have shut our eyes and tried to bring before "mind's eye" Beauregard en Zouave, but without success. There are a great many clever fellows in the Zouave costume, we know, but they would be quite as clever out of it, and look a little more like constitutional Southern soldiers.

A Zouave Louisiana regiment, just from Gen. Bragg's camp near Pensacola, passed through here to-day. They are spoiling for a fight, and unless something turns up, they must have it. They look like work.

Verily, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.—Daily Journal, 6th inst.

IT WILL BE SEEN that Hon. S. A. Douglas died at Chicago on Monday last. Mr. Douglas was forty-eight years of age in April. He is dead now, and let his faults be with him, so far as we are concerned. We can only regret that for his own good—the interests of his own reputation, and it may be, the peace of the whole country, he had not died some years sooner. He was a strong man, though not truly a great one—a powerful debater and remarkable political leader without being a statesman. He was a self-made man in some senses of the word; yet, although he succeeded in acquiring position and influence, he never did succeed in getting rid of certain characteristics resulting from his early life and associations in Chicago, at a time when nearly every man there was a land-speculator, a gambler or an adventurer. From what we can learn, Chicago, at the time when Mr. Douglas went out there, a very young man, say in the flush times of 1834, '5, '6 and '7, was about as hard a place as could be found on the top of the earth.—The influence of the current into which Mr. Douglas was then thrown has been seen and felt in all his subsequent course of life. It has been shown in a certain rude force of character, without much consciousness on the score of political principle; a something ill-traited by the remark of a western Senator who privately answered a friend's question as to the constitutionality of a certain measure for which he was seeking support, by coolly remarking that it would benefit his State, and that was constitutionally enough for him.

Mr. Douglas' first wife was a lady from this State, and his children by that marriage are the possessors of a large property in Southern lands and negroes. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Cutts, of Washington City, a lady much spoken of for her beauty and accomplishments.

Mr. Douglas' failings were probably due to circumstances and surroundings. His virtues were those of the frontiersman. He was bold, fertile in resource, inexhaustible in expedient, but too apt to rely upon temporary expedients rather than upon enduring principles. A strong friend, he was also a bitter enemy. He was the head of a Douglas party, rather than a Democratic party. He was the representative of Northwesternism, not of nationality—of politics, but hardly of statesmanship—of adroit debate, but not of true oratory. Possessed of keen perceptions, he was deficient in far-reaching prescience.

There is this to be said, however.—Mr. Douglas drew to himself an amount of genuine devotion on the part of many good and true men, which he never could have secured had he not himself possessed some true and noble qualities, however circumstances might have warped his nature.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ZOUAVES, nearly all got off yesterday, greatly to the relief of persons at all inclined to be nervous, for they have a free and easy way of travelling around that may be amusing to themselves but is rather puzzling to others. All of them whom we saw, however, were civil, and much less ferocious than their garments bespoke them to be. We addressed several of them and found them to be intelligent men; but it was evident that they felt like big boys out of school and in for a frolic.

Their drill is a something to see and admire. They go through all their manoeuvres, complicated as well as simple, with an ease and grace that Ellsler herself could not exceed. Evidently they would be a formidable corps to meet on the field, and will then and there give a good account of themselves.

We were amused this morning by seeing one of them taking a ride through town on a cart driven by a negro. He seems to have pressed the vehicle and driver into the service, judging by the expression of the latter's face. He drove down Fourth street to Princess, then something appeared to have struck his fancy and back came the cart and driver to the corner of Fourth and Chesnut, when the man of war got out, though how he accomplished that feat we will always be an unsolved problem in our mind. Next he went into the piazza of the residence of the associate Editor of the Journal and seemed to be engaged in a lively interchange of opinions social, political and theological with Mr. Houston's parrot next door. We take it that the parrot must have got the best of the discussion, as, towards the close he crowed vociferously, and wound up with a hip! hurrah!

Meantime the charioter had gone! That colored person, with his cart, cut round the corner rapidly. He was afraid of the soldier's "little sword," meaning his bayonet. A gentleman passing spoke to the man on the piazza who went off quietly and inefficaciously. In fact there seemed to be no harm in him at all, "barring" the whiskey." And the parrot crowed lustily.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We learn that Messrs. Well & Anthon are about to establish on an extensive scale, the manufacture of cheap clothing in the town of Wilmington. This we are glad to see. It is so much towards real independence, and besides, it will supply a means of earning a living to hundreds of worthy women and girls who are only anxious for an opportunity to do so.

We are requested to ask the proper military authorities whether the force at and in the vicinity of Confederate Point is deemed sufficient for the protection of that very important position? The very able gentleman now in charge of the coast defenses of this portion of the State, has just entered upon his duties. Would he be so kind as to ascertain the number of men on duty at or near Confederate Point, as an average thing? His doing so would tend to reassure the public mind.

A PORTION of the first Regiment of Georgia Volunteers passed through here yesterday, and more will probably pass to-day. These forces are from the camp at Pensacola, where they have been staying for some considerable time. Without disparagement to the brave men from any other State, we will here take occasion to say that those from no State are superior in equipment, appearance or gentlemanly bearing, to the gallant troops from Georgia, taken as a rule.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT AND HIBERNIA.—The *Prince Albert* and the *Hibernia* arrived at St. John's, N. B., on the 31st ult. She brings Liverpool dates to the 21st.

The *Asia* arrived on the 20th. The sales of Cotton for two days were 14,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 9000.

Broadsheets closed steadily with a better feeling.—Provisions steady. Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 91½, a 91½ for money.

MONDAY, June 5.—The steam ship *Hibernia*, with Liverpool advices to the 23d ult, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARKET, May 23.—The sales on Wednesday (23d) reached 20,000 bales; on Thursday (24th) 14,000; speculators and exporters taking 17,000. The market closed firm. With a good demand, the market exhibits an upward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are unchanged. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The political news is unimportant.

Col. Anderson Indisposed, &c.—LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Col. Robert Anderson is sick, and will probably not be able to report for duty for some time.

On Thursday the embargo commences. It is understood that the Directory of the Rail Road will respect a proper blockade.

Large amounts of hogs and produce have been placed ten, fifteen and twenty miles out on the road.

FORT PICKENS.—A letter has been received in Lynchburg from Pensacola. The writer is of opinion that Fort Pickens cannot hold out against the Confederate forces for more than twenty-four hours, as Gen. Bragg has erected batteries that with enable him to throw so many shells into the works every minute, that the garrison of the country must share the fate of the fort.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CALIFORNIA.—California is likely to be affected by the war in several ways. So far as home interests are concerned, says the New York Journal of Commerce, the newspapers of San Francisco have few expressions of regret at the changed condition of public affairs. They anticipate that the shipments of treasure will be unaffected, and that the business of the State will be unaffected, and that in consequence, the precious metals will remain at home to stimulate industry.

THE SUBJECT UNDERSTOOD.—The "Maritime Register," a paper of high character, devoted to the shipping interest of Great Britain, says:

"We were at first, the first to assert our conviction that a great commercial question was really the issue between the North and South, and that slavery was only the pretence under which the country must share the benefits of the progress of events has strengthened this conviction. Amongst the very first acts of the Southern Convention were the resolution of the tariff and the opening of the Mississippi. Those beneficial measures have been followed by the expressed determination to open the Southern ports to the commerce of the world, and to the Pacific, that, come what may, there will be no reversal of this salutary policy. The diversion of even a portion of the magnificent resources of the country must share the benefits of the progress of events has strengthened this conviction. Amongst the very first acts of the Southern Convention were the resolution of the tariff and the opening of the Mississippi. 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